REINTRODUCING COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY

An issue-oriented evaluation of problems facing crime prevention units in B.C.

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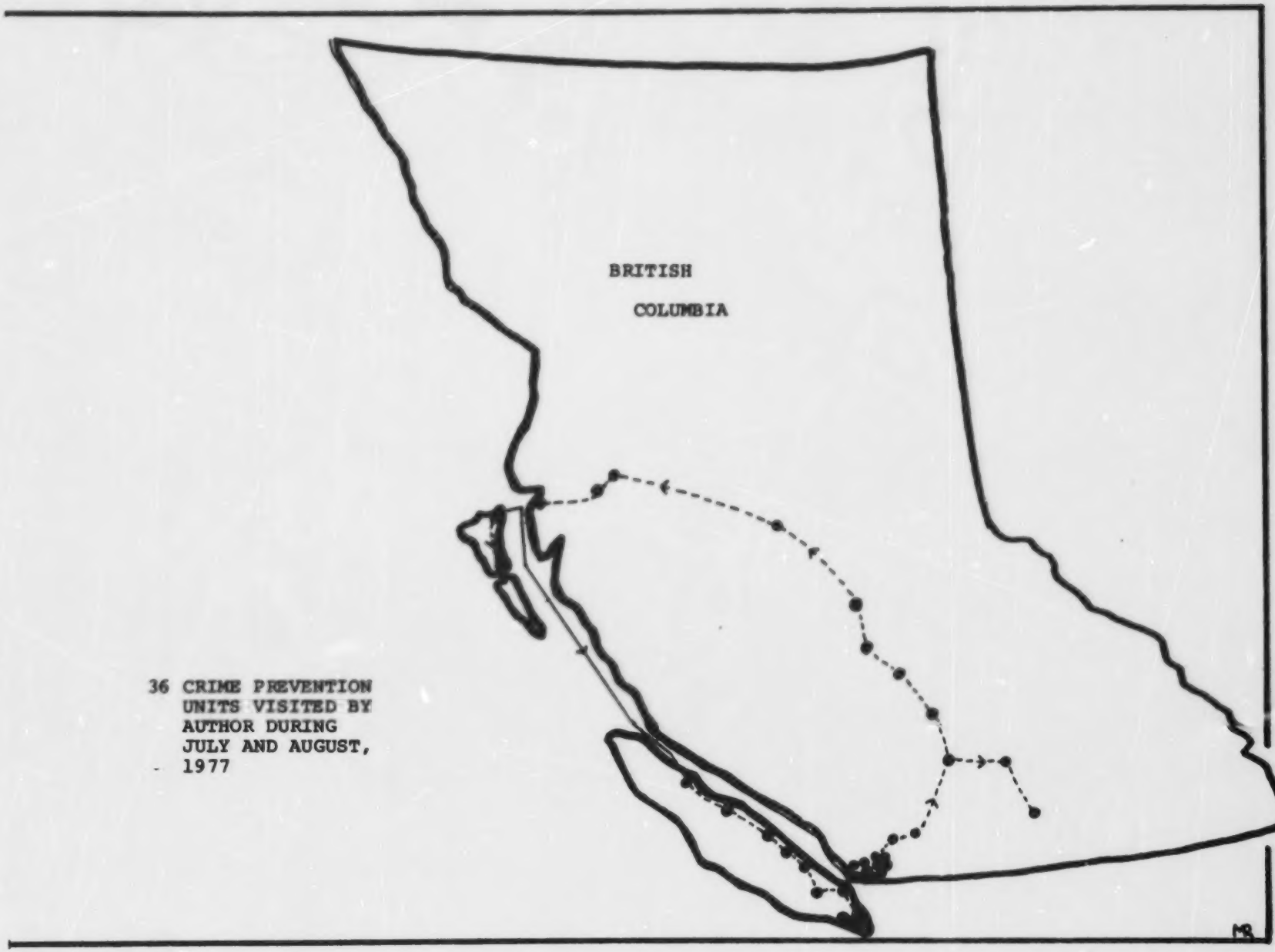
Crime prevention
KWOC

"Just because some problems seem obvious doesn't mean they don't need to be articulated."

1. RCMP member - August 24, 1977. pers. comm.


BRITISH
COLUMBIA
36 CRIME PREVENTION UNITS VISITED BY AUTHOR DURING JULY AND AUGUST, 1977

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a data guide to 36 crime prevention units in B.C.

INTRODUCTION

Crime prevention in B.C. has reached a new stage in its growth and development. There are now literally hundreds of well-established programs and nearly one hundred crime prevention unit members at work in the Province. Now that the birth and developmental stages have passed, we are on the threshold of a new stage: consolidation and refinement. The public response to the community-oriented crime prevention programs has been astounding. Neighbourhood Watch and Block Parents are virtually household terms throughout B.C. Service clubs, community associations, municipal governments, and the Press have been quick to see the value of public involvement in policing. Many police members have found personal gratification in crime prevention work. They characteristically point to the challenge of innovation and the satisfaction inherent in a community team effort. A special breed of police officer has taken up crime prevention work. As a class, these men have responded with positive energy to the initial problems to be expected in any new endeavour. A glance at the appendix of this report will demonstrate their success in implementing and managing CP programs. While we are only in year

three of the developmental sequence of CP programs in B.C., we have seen a mushrooming of community acceptance unparalleled in police-community relations work.

This report, then, seeks to build upon the CP base now firmly established in so many B.C. communities. The mandate of the researcher was to investigate the administrative-management side of CP work, and to make recommendations for improvement. These recommendations are directed to police management with an apology: the researcher is not a police officer; he is obliged to comment from the role of spectator. Nevertheless, he has endeavoured to seek out problems and make positive recommendations.

Every organization that attempts to move from an experimental to a permanent program is bound to encounter some administrative and structural difficulties. This report attempts to surface some of those difficulties. They should be taken as signs of the maturing of the overall program. Given the continuing commitment from the police management structure and support from the public, there is every indication that growth pains can be overcome. And as the programs and their administration continue to improve, the public and the police can only benefit.

STUDY METHODOLOGY:

This study was compiled on the basis of data gathered in thirty-six interviews conducted between June 26 and August 14, 1977. The author is a third year law student at the University of British Columbia, and knew nothing of crime prevention programs when he began the research. By the middle of August he was in the unique position of being the only person in B.C. who had spoken individually to the thirty-six crime prevention units about their individual problems, successes and aspirations.

The interviews did not follow a prescribed questionnaire, but instead centred on issues that the CPU members could readily identify as important to their work. After the first six interviews had been conducted and written up, it became clear that all six CPU members had articulated very similar problems in the implementation of their programs. After thirty-six interviews had been written up, it became clear to the author that there were at least seventeen readily identifiable issues that each interview had covered before tapering off for want of material to discuss. The average interview lasted about two hours, one lasted for five and a half hours, and one lasted barely thirty

minutes. Prior to his arrival the author wrote and telephoned each CPU member and briefly discussed his research objectives. The author realized that in many cases statistical proof of program success or failure was not yet available, and that the best topics for discussion were the administrative issues centering on program development and deployment.

The technique employed by the author in conducting the interviews was the key informant research style of the cultural anthropologist. In anthropological jargon, the interviewer works to transcend the etic restrictions of his own culture and to become aware of the emic considerations of the culture he seeks to study. To make this research technique work, you must become as much as possible an accepted member of the group you are studying. To this end the author prepared himself by working for four months in the summer of 1976 as a special constable in the Vancouver Police Force law student program. The author's age, twenty-six, placed him within five years of the majority of CPU members he interviewed. While being a perceived member of the Police Commission placed some constraints on emic

acceptance, the author endeavoured to be an attentive, sympathetic listener, already aware of many police-community problems. The author took copious notes during each interview, paying special attention to direct quotations which form the body of the observations in the issue pages of this report.

The real task of the author in the interviews was to stimulate discussion on the developing CPU issues, guide discussion when it strayed too far from the issues, and record as much as possible on paper as the interview progressed.

A measure of the author's perceived success was the degree to which CPU members openly discussed career paths, upper level NCO problems, and social-family problems stemming from job demands. In many cases office doors were closed and the interview became a very frank discussion. On such occasions the issues emerged very quickly, and the overall uniformity of these issues was striking.

The author's role in this report is not primarily to advance personal views; it is to surface and give order to the issues articulated by the CPU

members interviewed. In a true sense this report is the combined voice of thirty-six men. They reflect the true state of the CPU community as of September 1, 1977.

SCENARIO:

The following scenario is included to give the reader a subjective impression of what may happen to a newly appointed CPU member in an average B.C. municipality. The scenario is a composite creatively based on the thirty-six interviews conducted by the author in the summer of 1977.

Cst. Robin Hood had spent three years on Highway Patrol when he was called in by his Staff Sergeant one morning and reassigned to a new task.

> "You are going to set up our first Crime Prevention Unit, Hood. You have been selected because I feel you are a mature individual with good contacts in the community. I see that your interests in policing are rather wide, and that you have seven years of service..."
>
> "Yes, sir. About the seven years - and I am a member of the Legion and the Rotary. I also coach minor league baseball and hockey, but what is this Crime Prevention Unit?"
>
> "Well - it's a new concept in police work. The B.C. Police

"Commission, and my superiors are interested in going out into the community and including them in programs like Neighbourhood Watch and Block Parents. Surely you're familiar with those fine programs! Why, in Burnaby residential B and E's were cut by 26%!"

And so Cst. Hood began his new career in the Crime Prevention Unit - or CPU as it became known. First he had to scrounge an office. He ended up sharing a room with the NCO supervising Highway Patrol. He managed to borrow an old clerk's desk from the Village office. A file cabinet came from Ident. A phone was connected and a small plastic sign: CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, was fastened to the door. Soon any public relations calls incoming to the detachment were passed on to Cst. Hood. Many of these calls did not really concern his immediate priority - setting up an Operation Identification project.

"I soon discovered that there was no money in the operating budget for CPU projects, so I brought up the matter at the Legion and Rotary monthly meetings. Some members were interested and asked me to compile a report for the next meeting. I did this largely on my own time as I've been made Coffee Club Treasurer and reassigned to 50% general duties for the summer months. Whenever an extra man is needed, I get pulled off my CPU work and reassigned. My NCO assures me I'll be

"back full time come September. But it's good to be back on a watch, as the fellows were riding me pretty hard about being on steady day shift and taking my weekends off."

(WHEN ARE YOU GONNA GET BACK ON THE ROAD AND DO SOME REAL POLICE WORK, HOOD?)

Meanwhile, the Rotary Club had decided to fund the purchase of an American Neighbourhood Watch film, and the Police Commission had forwarded 2,000 pamphlets and stickers to the detachment. Cst. Hood was asked at the next Rotary meeting when he was going to start his program in the village. Local citizens began phoning the detachment after a small ad was placed in the paper, and businessmen from the Chamber of Commerce expressed an interest in getting included in any new program. Hood was soon working considerable overtime to meet his fledgling commitments. He presented his supervising NCO with an overtime request and was told:

"I'll OK this request hour for hour in lieu of pay - but in the future schedule your overtime ahead of time and take some compensatory time off. Manage your time more professionally, Hood!"

The next day Hood was approached by his old Watch Corporal, and asked to undertake the school liaison program as his men did not like speaking in schools. Hood protested that he was already over-subscribed with work, but in the end he agreed to do as much school liaison work as he could reasonably fit into his schedule. The following morning the principal of the high school phoned, and told Hood that the school counsellors wanted the police to do a rape prevention lecture. Cst. Hood agreed to help out, but cautioned the principal that he had never even spoken to his wife about rape, and that he did not have any Rape Prevention package to deliver. That evening Hood wrote to five neighbouring CPU men requesting copies of their rape lecture packages, if they had developed any.

The Rotary meanwhile was unhappy about the fact that Cst. Hood could not show the NW film, as the police department did not have a film projector, screen or speaker system. On one occasion Hood had been promised use of the School Board projector, but he was unable to get a car from the car pool to attend the meeting. When his wife had the family car, Hood was

totally at the mercy of the department car pool. For this reason Hood decided to approach the local car dealer, a fellow Rotarian and member of the Legion, and ask him for the loan of a panel van. The dealer happily agreed to the request, and advised Hood that a complimentary vehicle would be ready next month. When the van arrived, Hood walked down to the showroom to pick it up. To his horror it was painted baby blue, and had an enormous sticker on each side advertising:

COURTESY NOTTINGHAM AUTOMART.

When Cst. Hood got the van back to the detachment parking lot he began to wonder who was going to pay for insurance and operating costs. For the time being he decided to try billing police Financial Supply and Services. The first letter Cst. Hood opened that day was a memo from the Chief of Police and the village Mayor. It simply advised him that commercial decals could not be displayed on police vehicles.

The matter of licensing, insurance and an operating budget was solved when the village council agreed to pay the bill out of budget surplus this year, but expressed doubt that sustained financing could be arranged.

The pressure was off for the time being. Cst. Hood could once again devote some energy to his Operation Identification project. While the project intrigued him and the public demand was increasing, he wondered if by implementing the project in the area of worst residential crime, he would thereby displace crime to other more peaceful sectors of the community.

In September Cst. Hood was once again assigned full time to CPU. By the second week in September upwards of 30% of incoming calls to the detachment were directed to his office. Neighbours were banding together and requesting his presence at Neighbourhood Watch meetings, and the business community wanted security checks and fraud seminars. Where he had always been a conscientious time manager, Hood was now becoming ruthless about planning his days. Still he could not avoid overtime, so he began to keep a list of volunteer overtime hours worked. The list was posted on the bulletin board of his shared office.

In the third week of September a suspected child molester was seen lurking about in dense bushes beside the local elementary school. The PTA called Cst. Hood and requested immediate implementation of a Block Parents

program. Hood set to work drafting screening procedures, and had the idea to call the village planner about the forest encroaching upon the school grounds. The planner told Hood that he would check into the village beautification by-laws about the dense trees, and then asked him why he had not bothered to consult the Planning Department about the location, size, design and colour of the Neighbourhood Watch signs that were suddenly appearing on village streets.

"Don't you realize we have a sign by-law, Constable?
Your billboards will have to come down!"

In the first week of October Cst. Hood began screening applicants for Block Parents, and discovered one mother whose husband had been convicted of a sex offence. Hood wondered to himself how he would advise the woman that her application could not be considered. Meanwhile, B and E's were decreasing in the village, and Cst. Hood decided to monitor the situation statistically. He wondered what would be the best way to insure that he received a copy of each investigation report so that he could make follow-up visits. There was no place on the routine investigation form for the attending constable to indicate whether or not the B and E took place in an NW program home. The

Watch NCO was not insuring that Hood received a Xerox of each report as it came in after shift. Therefore maintaining adequate statistics became another problem for CPU. One day in late October, Hood received a letter from the Chairman of the Police Commission requesting an up-to-date statistical evaluation of all CPU programs. Hood knew he could compile them - but it would require more overtime, as he did not have a secretary to research the files.

While Hood could not rate the exact success of his NW program, he could sense that the community appreciated his efforts. Personally, he enjoyed his work much more than the court merry-go-round of Highway Patrol. He no longer felt the frustration of not seeing any change as a result of his work. In fact, he knew he was actually effecting change in his village. But he was being overworked, and felt that his upper level NCO's were not supporting him as much as they might.

Reaction to this scenario will be mixed, but the author feels it conveniently sets the scene for what is to follow: an itemized listing of crime prevention issues and recommendations.

ISSUES:

ONE:	JOB DESCRIPTION
TWO:	CPU MEMBERS - SPECIALISTS OR CO-ORDINATORS?
THREE:	SELECTION OF CPU CO-ORDINATORS
FOUR:	CAREER PATH
FIVE:	OVERTIME
SIX:	REPLACEMENT AND TRANSFER
SEVEN:	UPPER LEVEL NCO SUPPORT
EIGHT:	MIDDLE LEVEL SUPPORT
NINE:	FINANCING CPU PROGRAMS
TEN:	CPU PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT
ELEVEN:	SEMINAR ATTENDANCE
TWELVE:	PROGRAM DUPLICATION
THIRTEEN:	PROGRAM DISPLACEMENT PHENOMENA
FOURTEEN:	CPU ADVERTISING
FIFTEEN:	ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMMING INPUTS
SIXTEEN:	ETHNICITY AND CP PROGRAMS
SEVENTEEN:	THE PROBLEM OF SUBJECTIVE PROOF

ISSUE ONE: JOB DESCRIPTION

Problem: Crime prevention work is undefined as to its scope, and many CP units have become generalized catch basins for all non-traditional police work.

Observations: Both constables and supervising officers lack a definition of what constitutes CPU work.

Cst. "I was never told what I was supposed to do. I thought I was just filling a spot in a rather confused scheme."

Cst. "I learned at the school of hard knocks with no formal training..."

Sgt. "There's no tight job description - we've put it in as a corporal's position though."

Cst. "I'm the detachment gofer. A Sergeant who figured I have nothing to do made me the coffee club treasurer and asks me to move office furniture around."

Cst. "Nobody here knows what CPU is, or where it is going."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1.1 Each CPU, in consultation with supervising NCO's and the Officer-in-Charge, should draw up a firm job description delineating exact areas of responsibility. This job description should then be respected.

1.2 Crime Prevention work should be defined as that segment of police activity aimed at reintroducing community responsibility for maintaining certain areas of the social order.

ISSUE TWO: CPU MEMBERS - SPECIALISTS OR CO-ORDINATORS?

Problem: Some CP units are over-specialized, and this specialization sets the men in the unit apart from general duty members to a harmful extent.

Observations: If CP is to be seen as police work, it should be administered through the watch or zone team members.

Cst. "The local paper just finished a series of articles on public attitudes to police in this community. The school kids interviewed said things like: "AS FAR AS MOST OF THE POLICE ARE CONCERNED, THEY CAN KISS MY ASS, BUT _____, THE CRIME PREVENTION GUY, IS ONE HELL OF A POLICEMAN."

Cst. "Every RCMP subdivision should have its own co-ordinator - we've got to get away from the idea of specialists who do all the work and start running these programs at the watch level."

Cst. "I've resigned from CPU because I didn't get any help from the members, I've only got verbal support from my NCO - and my wife couldn't stand the hours I had to work."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 CP units should have the responsibility of co-ordinating crime prevention projects at the watch or zone team level.

2.2 CP units should have the responsibility of developing new programs for implementation at the watch or zone team level. CPU members should liaise at the subdivision level.

ISSUE THREE: SELECTION OF CPU CO-ORDINATORS

Problem: Some CP unit members are suffering program setbacks because they do not have the years of service, range of service or social maturity to function well in the job.

Observations: Many men feel that the CP co-ordinator must be a corporal to engender any support in the police command structure.

Cst. "A corporal goes farther in a CPU position simply because he can use his rank as a tool."

Cst. "To pick a good man for this job look to see what the member has done in his past, require a minimum of seven years' service, look for a lot of varied service, make sure the member is not too hard-nosed and that he can relate to kids - and make sure that he likes people."

S/Sgt. "I chose _____ because he had some credibility in the community. He's been here for seven years and belongs to a couple of service clubs."

Sgt. "In taking this job I replaced a real old-fashioned PR type. He was OK for golf games with the Mayor, but his style has no place in the program we are now running."

Cst. "CPU in _____ is going nowhere because the member they put in the job has only three years' service. He can't even speak back to senior constables in this outfit."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

3.1 CP units should be co-ordinated by corporals with a previous career distinguished by wide-ranging service and distinction in the community. Young constables, new to the community, are likely better suited to administration of CP programs at the watch or zone team level.

ISSUE FOUR: CAREER PATH

Problem: Central to all the discussions covered in this research was the fear of CPU members that their force did not have a commitment to developing and maintaining CP units and programs.

Observations: CPU members articulate this problem best.

Cpl. "Hell, our force has changed the hats four times since I've been in, painted the cars three times and changed shoulder patches God knows how many times. What guarantee do I have that CPU isn't just another hat style ..."

Cst. "I've been doing this kind of work for three years, and my traditional police skills are getting pretty shaky. I don't know if I'd be suited to going back on patrol again ..."

Cst. "When the young bilingual Staff Sergeants in the Audit Department came through here recently, none of them knew anything about CPU. Therefore I've got to ask myself just where are the force's priorities?"

Cst. "Our CPU is the lowest priority for office space in the new building - what am I supposed to make of that?"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

4.1 RCMP management should clarify and restate its commitment to CP units and programs.

4.2 The RCMP management audit team should attend a provincial CPU conference and be additionally briefed by senior management on the value of CPU in municipal contract policing.

4.3 B.C. CPU members should liaise/report more frequently to Ottawa RCMP administrators.

ISSUE FIVE: OVERTIME

Problem: Many CP unit members are refused paid overtime and/or time off in lieu of pay.

Observations: Many men feel that the way their overtime requests are dealt with is a good indication of their NCO's perceived value of their work.

Cst. "I've worked over five hundred hours overtime in the last year. All of it has been donated."

Cst. "We may be our own worst enemies! We work all these extra hours and the senior NCO won't pay us for our time!"

Cpl. "Twice as much overtime here is donated as is paid."

Cst. "I think that my supervisor figures that community meetings are parties where we sit back and are entertained. When I apply for overtime I'm lectured on more effectively managing my time. I'm told to take compensatory time off before I work overtime. Well - I don't always know when I'm going to have to stay two extra hours. It's the old Catch 22."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

5.1 Supervising NCO's should treat an overtime request from a CP unit in the same manner as a request from any specialist unit.

5.2 Senior NCO's should monitor CPU donated overtime, and use this data in renegotiation of policing contracts with their municipalities. Total of hours donated is a gauge of community needs and police response.

ISSUE SIX: REPLACEMENT AND TRANSFER

Problem: Many CP unit members are transferred from CPU before they can effectively brief their replacements.

Observations: The majority of CPU members complaining of this problem were in the RCMP.

Cst. "The previous CPU man was a corporal, and was also the watch supervisor. Before his transfer he took me aside at a few coffee breaks and told me what he had going. He was too busy to properly brief me, and I've had to start at square one as a result."

Cst. "I still get letters addressed to my predecessor about programs I am supposed to be running and am not." (six months after transfer)

Sgt. "We used to have a guy here doing that operation identification, but he got frustrated with the public and gave up. I don't know where his files are."

Cst. "When I started here I didn't know what I was supposed to do. The guy I replaced was gone before I arrived. It took me six months to get my act together here as a result."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

6.1 Outgoing CPU members should brief their replacements thoroughly, and if possible the incoming member(s) should work alongside their predecessors for at least a one-month period to insure program continuity.

ISSUE SEVEN: UPPER LEVEL NCO SUPPORT

Problem: When upper level NCO supervisors pay only token support to CP programs, watch and zone attitudes follow accordingly.

Observations: The public will see the obvious manifestations of a poor CP program on the street; it does not see the lack of administrative support in the parade room.

Cst. "My programs were brought to a standstill by the radio comments of a neighbouring detachment NCO."

Cst. "My own NCO only gave me verbal support, and he never even gave me that in front of the general duty members."

Sgt. "You were snowed in your interview with the Inspector - he never came down and spoke to my zone members about crime prevention."

Cst. "The officer in charge talks a good line on crime prevention. What he thinks is another thing entirely."

Cst. "If the force has targeted CPU as a priority, effectiveness along the priority should be measured. And if this were done here, our chief NCO would have to be rated poorly as he has not succeeded in getting the message across to the other disbelieving NCO's."

Cst. "What is our upper level NCO support? Which way is the wind blowing today?"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

7.1 If crime prevention is to be a priority, individual effectiveness should be measured along that priority, and assessed at management objective evaluation meetings of police administrators.

ISSUE EIGHT: MIDDLE LEVEL SUPPORT

Problem: Most CPU members perceive field trainers and middle level NCO's to be part of the hard core of resistance to their programs.

Observations: A pro-CPU recruit will quickly learn how to play the status game at his training detachment. If it involves being anti-CPU, that may be the recruit's choice.

Cst. "It's not just the NCO's who aren't supporting me - a general duty member can also screw up a lot of good work. As a result I'm getting it from both ends."

Cst. "I'm not even included in the training schedule here at the detachment. A recruit never comes into CPU during his training period."

Sgt. "You've got to stand up to those senior constables on parade, because you'd better believe those junior members are listening to everything they say. I personally won't stand for any of that anti-CPU stuff on parade any more."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

8.1 Each recruit should spend part of his training period with the detachment CPU.

8.2 Recommendation 7.1 should also apply to assessment of middle level managers' attitudes.

ISSUE NINE: FINANCING CPU PROGRAMS

Problem: Most municipal policing budgets in B.C. do not provide for CP units beyond members' salaries.

Observations: Many CPU members feel that they are being placed in a demeaning situation regarding financing of their programs.

Cst. "I resigned from CPU because it was ludicrous for the force to pay me $22,000. per year to solicit $4,000. from the community. In a town this size, once you've hit the Legion once - that's it."

Cst. "We got absolutely nowhere with F.S. and S. We also lucked out on the CIB reader route."

Cst. "We don't have any big service club here in _____. Hell, people come up here to get away from that kind of thing!"

Cst. "You know why Ed and me got this job? Because we're the best scroungers in town."

Cst. "Our biggest problem is that there is no budget for CPU in the RCMP - aside from that ridiculous $150. hockey sweater allocation all detachments get."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

9.1 Municipal police should try to: (a) secure a budget for CPU, (b) secure a dollar matching agreement, where every dollar donated by charity will be matched by a municipal dollar.

9.2 The RCMP with the Province should create a CPU budget for Provincial contract policing work.

ISSUE TEN: CPU PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Problem: Many CPU members and NCO administrators complain that programs were dropped on them without adequate prior consultation.

Observations: The majority of CPU men interviewed thought that programs intended for province-wide distribution should be developed democratically.

Cst. "The Police Commission should consult with us interior folk before they go ahead with their Lower Mainland studies."

Cpl. "Before you bring in something new, you've got to sell it first. The Police Commission should have said: You've been doing crime prevention all along, and here are some new angles to consider."

Cst. "I wanted to find out a few things from "E" Division, but the co-ordinators never answered my letters."

Cst. "I got refused funding by the Police Commission for our CB project. Now - just what do they know about how country people use a CB?"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

10.1 The Crime Prevention Committee of the B.C. Police Commission should continue to involve all CP units in the development of new programs. Additional Regional, Subdivision and Province-wide CPU seminars should be organized and chaired by the Committee.

10.2 There should be at least one province-wide CPU seminar every six months.

10.3 Regional or Subdivision seminars should be held as necessary.

ISSUE ELEVEN: SEMINAR ATTENDANCE

Problem: Too often upper level NCO's attend CPU regional meetings, at the expense of lower level CPU member and general duty member involvement.

Observations: Co-ordinators of CP units should oversee who is selected to attend these meetings.

S/Sgt. "I went to the last CP conference in Prince Rupert, and I guess I was really the wrong man to attend. By the time I'd come back to the detachment, spoken to the watch NCO's, and they in turn had spoken to the patrol members, there may have been a 50% knowledge loss."

Cst. "The Staff Sergeant always goes to the conferences, and he's the wrong man to send. A more junior man should be sent each time."

Cst. "F.S. and S. should absolutely come to some of the regional CPU meetings!"

Cst. "The third regional Fraser Valley CPU conference fizzled out because the same topics were being discussed over and over again. It was really just becoming a stitch and bitch session with no new input!"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

11.1 CP co-ordinators should schedule seminar attendance by detachment members according to the vertical slice concept.

11.2 Within the RCMP, special sections should be invited to attend CPU seminars. E.g., Protection of Property section, Financial Supply and Services."

ISSUE TWELVE: PROGRAM DUPLICATION

Problem: Several CP units have developed duplicate programs because of poor regional liaison.

Observations: Even with the present system of travelling, regional CPU conferences, duplication is still occurring.

Cst. "I spent four months developing our own Neighbourhood Watch package, and then found out that Surrey had already done all the work!"

Cst. "Regarding subdivision-wide programs, we have absolutely no liaison with Kamloops. Every subdivision should have a co-ordinator."

Cst. "I've sent out ten detailed Range Patrol packages, and I haven't heard one word in return about whether or how they were implemented."

Cst. "We desperately need some standardization - nobody is currently controlling all the programs. Down in the Lower Mainland they're altering the NW logoand even the Block Parents sign. That shouldn't be allowed."

Cst. "Who the hell are Lawson and Whittaker? They're just names to us!"

RECOMMENDATIONS:

12.1 More CPU co-ordinators are needed. The RCMP should consider appointing subdivision co-ordinators.

ISSUE THIRTEEN: PROGRAM DISPLACEMENT PHENOMENA

Problem: Several CPU members have noticed a crime displacement phenomenon associated with the Neighbourhood Watch program.

Observations: Rapid inclusion of new neighbourhoods has been the standard response of CPU members to displacement.

Sgt. Victoria — "Two juveniles arrested on charges stemming from over eighty B and E's stated that they no longer worked in Oak Bay because of Neighbourhood Watch. So they went to Victoria city."

Cst. Colwood — "Since Colwood has been aggressively going into its Neighbourhood Watch program, Sooke has been getting hit pretty bad."

Cst. Nanaimo — "Here the commercial security program produced a 40% decrease in business B and E's, but resulted in an increased number of B and E's in neighbouring residential areas. The municipality and Chamber of Commerce then came forward to support a residential NW in Nanaimo."

Cst. Kamloops — "In highschools on the north shore, the word is out among students that the Neighbourhood Watch sticker means the house is bugged by the RCMP. The school counsellors tell us this."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

13.1 All CPU members should plan the implementation of their NW programs with displacement phenomena in mind. An over-the-front-desk operation identification program should be available to residents who live adjacent to NW target areas.

ISSUE FOURTEEN: CPU ADVERTISING

Problem: Because there is no integrated, province-wide advertising program, local CPU advertising is assuming an ad hoc profile.

Observations: There is too much variation and local adaptation in the realm of CPU promotion.

Cst. "Richmond shouldn't have altered the Block Parents logo - it's copyrighted back in Ontario."

Sgt. "The RCMP promotional material from Ottawa isn't worth the cost of shipping it west."

Cst. "The Police Commission should organize a province-wide ad campaign like they do in the States. Our ads aren't professional enough!"

Cst. "Our local radio offers to run free Neighbourhood Watch advertising spots, but nobody here listens to the local station. We need some ads on the big Vancouver radio stations."

Cst. "The Neighbourhood Watch logo should be standardized throughout B.C. - for everything from bicycle identification to Range Patrol."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

14.1 The CP Committee should require all police forces in B.C. to contractually agree to use uniform logos on all CP materials.

14.2 The CP Committee should co-ordinate a province-wide radio, TV and newspaper campaign aimed at promoting CP programs. This campaign should demonstrate the integrated nature of CP programs, and promote the reintroduction of community responsibility theme.

ISSUE FIFTEEN: ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMMING INPUTS

Problem: A great deal of professional police expertise is going to waste when construction takes place without police input at the design stage.

Observations: Shopping Malls are going up across B.C. without any police input regarding security design.

Coquitlam	Westwood Mall: No police input and no emergency parking stalls in Mall plan.
Chilliwack	Cultus Lake and Cottonwood Malls: No input and four financial institutions housed in Malls.
Matsqui	Meadow Fair and Seven Oaks Malls: No input.
Vancouver	False Creek North Slope: input requested by Marathon Realty and then disregarded.
Williams Lake	Boitanio Mall: No input and $15,000. worth of vandalism to lighting fixtures in first year.
Terrace	No input to new Mall in centre of town.
Prince Rupert	No input to new Prince Rupert Sears complex. Pedestrian walkways and traffic flow very confused.
Logan Lake	No police input to construction of entire instant town, including Logan Lake Mall complex.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

15.1 The CP Committee should organize an architectural programming seminar for CPU members and urban planners and architects.

15.2 The CP Committee should make funds available for CP coordinators to attend training seminars on security programming.

ISSUE FIFTEEN-A: ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAMMING - POSITIVE INPUTS TO DATE

Vancouver	Consultation on False Creek South Slope project.
Surrey	Surrey RCMP have a member on the Municipal Planning Board.
Delta	Inspector Ennis of Delta Police Department is a member of Delta Family Court Committee, which vetoed construction of a second low-income housing project on land adjacent to a similar complex, already fraught with problems. This input was prior to the design phase.
Saanich	Full planning assistance requested by the municipal planning department re construction of Fun City Amusement Park. Regularly scheduled weekly meetings are held with Engineering and Traffic Safety Committee.
Vernon	Specialized input just beginning: CPU is consulting on security design for the new Chamber of Commerce Building.
Williams Lake	Security input on small 3rd Street Mall.

ISSUE SIXTEEN: ETHNICITY AND CP PROGRAMS

Problem: Implementation of some CP programs is limited by the reluctance of certain ethnic groups to participate.

Observations: East Indian, Portuguese, Italian and Francophone communities are perceived by CPU members in some municipalities as being afraid of any police contact.

Coquitlam — Very poor response to NW in Maillardville, even when Francophone RCMP constables make the initial contact with the householder.

Penticton — Poor participation by East Indian community in NW. Italians and Portuguese are also perceived by CPU as reluctant participants.

Cst. — "The reticence of the Italians, East Indians and Portuguese to join NW may have to do with the trauma of having a policeman visit the house. They certainly don't like having a police car parked outside."

Quesnel — Less than five East Indian community households in the NW program.

Cst. — "The East Indian community seems afraid of the police."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

16.1 CPU co-ordinators should establish contact with community leaders in ethnic minority communities, and use this contact to re-educate the community along the theme of reintroduction of community responsibility.

16.2 CPU program information should, wherever possible, be made available in the client's language.

ISSUE SEVENTEEN: THE PROBLEM OF SUBJECTIVE PROOF

Problem: Many of the benefits of CP programs are the type that 'cannot be measured with a tape measure', and police management tends to make program decisions on the basis of statistical proof.

Observations: Many CPU members are having difficulty monitoring the success of their programs in terms of statistics.

Cst. "A very significant aspect of the Range Patrol's success is that it has brought ranchers and loggers together, working on a common cause. Usually the two groups are at each other's throats in this community."

Cst. "Two years ago when a member drove a police car down the main street of town, he never got a friendly wave - now all the men are getting waved at. How do you rate that statistically?"

Cst. "Now when I walk into a beer parlour, guys will come up and ask me for a game of pool. They usually get one. I've won once already today!"

Cst. "Since we've been dropping down to the reserve more often, things have really changed. All we needed was a little more human communication."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

17.1 The CP Committee should encourage qualitative evaluation of all programs. Anthropological assessment of attitude change may be more appropriate in many cases.

FROM PHILOSOPHY TO A WORKING EXAMPLE

In the course of this study, the author was often asked if more money would be forthcoming from the Police Commission for crime prevention programs. Typically, a crime prevention unit member would point to the amount of money his force was spending on communications centres, portable radios, automobiles, drug investigations, identification units and even the redesigning of uniforms.

Cst. "If CPU was an established unit like Ident., we wouldn't have to go around begging for money."

Police departments in B.C. are spending most of their annual capital assets budgets on the traditional concerns of police work, and a noticeable trend in this spending is appreciable: the largest portion of it is directed at computerizing data retrieval and decreasing call-response time. The means of substantial budget backing are seen to justify the end of faster call-response. The analogy of a fast-food restaurant comes to mind: no long line-ups for the food, but the quality isn't always there. And when low cost hamburgers are available, the housewife tends to opt out of planning nutritious meals

herself.

Some police members consulted in this study felt that by decreasing call-response time, the police were aiding the public in relinquishing social responsibility. No one denies that a fast response is not required some of the time; it is simply not justified all of the time. When the public realizes that police intervention is always only minutes away, it becomes just that much easier to rely on a police presence to solve a wide range of problems.

The computer-aided, reactive response is not the only response available to police forces. In some cases a proactive response would be more socially responsible and cost-effective in terms of deployment of police manpower. While the reactive philosophy seeks authoritarian responses and solutions, the proactive philosophy seeks preventive, democratic solutions. The authoritarian seeks to institutionalize public order, while the democrat seeks to develop a concept of social responsibility for public order. Both philosophies find expression in municipal policing. Few would argue that the public does not wish to delegate

maintenance of some areas of public order to the police. However, the public in its turn must not delegate all of this responsibility. To do so amounts to a community abdication of responsibility, and a breakdown of the democratic, proactive philosophy. Ideally, police forces must fight also to preserve the spirit of community responsibility. To do less is to abet public irresponsibility, and to police only in an authoritative fashion.

The value of crime prevention programs lies in their involvement of the public in policing. By supporting well-organized crime prevention programs, police forces encourage public responsibility for that portion of public order unsuited to authoritarian responses and solutions.

To move from the philosophical to the real world: in a major Lower Mainland municipality the McDonald's restaurant has become the hangout for a gang of 20 to 30 undisciplined teenagers, who harass the legitimate clientele. In response to decreased counter sales and customer complaints, the manager hired uniformed security guards to police the parking lot area where the gang drank and caroused in their cars. This solution failed to

work because the guards could not maintain order against so many opponents. The security guards then resorted to calling for RCMP help on an increasing basis. By the time the RCMP member arrived, the youths had generally left in their cars. As the problem persisted the manager decided to request a meeting with the Chief of Police to discuss further possible solutions. The manager indicated prior to the meeting that he expected a greatly increased RCMP presence at his restaurant to deal with the problem. The security guard company indicated they wanted a faster call-response from the RCMP.

Before the meeting the Chief studied the problem with his zone corporal. They noted first of all that the restaurant had created a unique problem in the area, and that as such it had a direct responsibility to aid in its solution. There was also a community planning error in the area of McDonald's. A major department store, a government liquor store, a large low-cost housing development and a well-treed park were all located within one block of the restaurant. The liquor store had late

closing hours which provided a ready source of beer to the youths. The adjacent K-Mart parking lot was their after-hours drag strip. Most gang members lived in the local housing project, and many muggings took place in the neighbouring park.

For its part the McDonald's restaurant had very poor night lighting, and most of the loitering and rowdy behaviour took place in the parking lot around four outdoor eating tables. At the meeting the manager acknowledged that the youths rarely entered the restaurant building, and that they generally took their party elsewhere when it rained. Furthermore, the restaurant was still a financial success and the manager said he would be pleased to spend money to correct the problem if a monetary solution could be generated.

The meeting, attended by manager, security guards and McDonald's counsel, provided the Chief with a classic opportunity to promote a proactive, democratic resolution. He noted that the liquor store hours could be altered without too much bureaucratic difficulty. He also recommended that the

services of an architect skilled in security design might be required. A further recommendation was that parking lot lighting be improved with either sodium or mercury vapour systems, and that perhaps the outside eating area could be eliminated. Noting that lack of exterior seating and day-glow lighting might encourage the youths to move inside the restaurant, the Chief recommended that two or three security guards be retained and dressed as McDonald's employees, then assigned to table clearing duties and, if need be, bouncing. Another recommendation was that McDonald's liaise more frequently with K-Mart, and ask them to chain their parking lot after store closing.

Having made these recommendations and promising prompt help if any serious problems developed, the Chief was able to end the meeting without adding to the manpower of the zone. A tentative date for another meeting was set, and all returned to their jobs with a strong feeling of accomplishment.

This potential confrontation between police and business management

was resolved by demonstrating the steps the restaurant could take to police itself. The Chief of Police of the municipality openly encouraged public responsibility, and declined to impose an authoritarian solution that would have involved an increase in police manpower with direct costs to the municipality.

Whether crime prevention takes the form of self-policing a restaurant through architectural and security imporvements, or implementing a Neighbourhood Watch program, the end sought after is the same. When the public takes some responsibility for its own policing, democratic social order is always a possibility.

CONCLUSIONS:

In this report the author has attempted to surface seventeen problem areas for discussion and improvement. Having done so, it remains to the author to comment on the current state of the art of crime prevention in B.C. Once again, to call on the police officers themselves:

Cst. "This work drew me back to policing after a kind of broken service. It offers me a challenge the business world could not."

Cst. "I look upon crime prevention as traditional, old style police work. My force began this work with the great march west."

Sgt. "If I had my whole career to begin over again, I'd go straight into CPU. There is the challenge we face today."

While there are problems that frustrate and even disillusion some CP members, the majority to whom I spoke would not do any other kind of police work. They see CPU as front line community involvement, especially in the larger municipalities. These men would not stay on in positions where frustration seemed insurmountable. In many cases they have become problem solution specialists. Their initiative in developing and running programs is their strongest asset. No problem has been great enough to stop the momentum engendered in the communities

themselves. In a society where the complexity of social problems often seems frightening, the CP co-ordinators and their supervising NCO's have a demonstrated track record: they have shown initiative and now are also showing us the results.

APPENDIX:

These data sheets are included in the order of progress of the interviews. They serve to b rief the reader on the complexity and provincial extent of the many CP programs being offered. The data included is complete to September 1, 1977, and covers topics raised during the thirty-six interviews.

MUNICIPALITY: Coquitlam, RCMP Training Detachment

PERSONNEL: Constable Roger Howka

FINANCING:

Member's salary, 6 summer students from Solicitor General's Department
No provision for secretary and office costs
B.C. Police Commission, N.W.

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch: Approximately 2,500 homes completed, approximately 9,000 residences in Coquitlam, approximately 2,000 units as well

Block Parents: This program's success is seen as a very good indicator of N.W. success

School Liaison: Packages being developed for school talks

INNOVATIONS:

Programs underway. Interest expressed re developing security By-laws for Building Code

School liaison packages

One watch implemented N.W. in a geographical area of municipality in one Saturday morning blitz

MUNICIPALITY: University Endowment Lands — RCMP 12 man detachment

PERSONNEL: Sergeant Hutchinson

FINANCING:

B.C. Police Commission, N.W.
U.B.C. Physical Plant donated $600 worth of materials to Drop-in Centre

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch: No service clubs in community so 11 auxiliaries carry out the program in teams of four men. U.B.C. Patrol also helps out with the campus program

Drop-in Centre of juveniles: Program suspended when centre destroyed.

School Liaison: Storaska film used in Rape Prevention lectures

Rape Statistics: 10 in last 3 years, 9 convictions

At Operation Identification community meetings: 60+ people turnouts. Program appeals to wide segment of community - from millionaires to poor people

INNOVATIONS:

Vancouver City By-law used to cut off beach camping by transients. Thefts from auto problem then virtually disappeared. From ≃200 + to 4 for first 6 months of 1977 (1976 total)

MUNICIPALITY: Chilliwack City RCMP

PERSONNEL: Constable Peter Evans (Resigned from full-time CPU - 1977)

FINANCING:

Justice Development Commission $500
Lions $300
Kiwanis $1000

B.C. Police Commission, N.W.
6 students from Solicitor General's Dept.

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch - Operation Identification: June 1977, 20% complete with 3,900 homes in program. Apartments included on N.W. via managers of individual buildings

School Liaison

Patrol on foot

Security advice to business community

INNOVATIONS:

Sponsored first Fraser Valley Regional CPU meeting, November 1976

Letter to residential CPU follow-up after each reported B and E

MUNICIPALITY:	Chilliwack Township R.C.M.P.
PERSONNEL:	S/Sgt. Allcock
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission N.W.

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch: "over-the-counter" program

Citizens Band "Smoky Monitors" program. Utilizing channel 01 + channel 9

Parking space consultation with Neighbourhood Pubs. 1 space for 1.5 patrons

INNOVATIONS:

Using CB to put extra "police eyes" on the highways of township

MUNICIPALITY:	Matsqui Police Department	36 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. John Grey	
FINANCING:	**B.C. Police Commission** and approximately $2,000. from service clubs	
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch/Operation Identification: Out of about 19,000 residences, approximately 1,200 completed So far in 1977 B & E's in Matsqui are up 100% over 1976, but NOT ONE NW program house has been broken and entered Business Community Seminars: ongoing Developing program to deal with vandalism in car lots	
INNOVATIONS:	NW program obviously well tailored to the community	

MUNICIPALITY:	Vancouver Police Department approximately 956 men
PERSONNEL:	Talked with Steve Hocevar (employee Solicitor General's Department)
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch in District One: approximately 40,000 residential units, apartments and condominiums (highest density residential area in Canada) Planning input to Granville Mall, North and South Slope of False Creek Housing Project. Also input to Gastown redevelopment. Pigeon Square skid road project input (continuing) (Not consulted on new Provincial Courthouse complex as it is a PROVINCIAL BUILDING!) Parking Lot Seminar after F. Buxbaum murder in Pacific Centre parking lot Team policing
INNOVATIONS:	Team policing Apartment and condominium inclusion in NW Architectural programming inputs

MUNICIPALITY:	Surrey RCMP	approximately 185 men
PERSONNEL:	Cpl. Kevin Demers - CPU co-ordinator (No men on full-time specialist role in CPU	
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Service clubs	
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: Target area #1 98% complete. Now 14 months since completion and 80-90% reduction in B & E's (team captain approach). Also over-counter supplemental program. Crime Prevention Trailer. Being used by RCMP members as well as public! Foot patrol Business community seminars Business and residential security checks Rape Prevention Seminar	
INNOVATIONS:	Pushing for more CP co-ordinators in B.C., and for more Canadian attendance at CP seminars wherever they are held Surrey has one position on Municipal Planning Board Loan arrangement set up with film library	

MUNICIPALITY:	Delta Police Department	approx. 90 men
PERSONNEL:	Insp. C.D. Ennis - No full-time CPU in Delta	
FINANCING: approx. $4,000. -	B.C. Police Commission (Rotary (Lions (Kinsmen	6 Solicitor General's Dept. summer employees Lions Club paying salaries of 10 more summer employees $900. from municipal budget for CP programs
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch. Zone officers each in charge of an NW program. Also over-the-counter program meetings are booked months in advance. School Liaison (Cst. Johnston), Cst. Harrison Block Parents just implemented Juvenile Diversion program co-ordinated by Municipality's Public Works Dept.	
INNOVATIONS:	Insp. Ennis of Family Court Committee had input to block construction of second low-cost housing project in a district with unacceptable crime rate	

MUNICIPALITY:	Langley RCMP
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Rick Scott
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: Approximate total residences = 13,000 - now 3/4ths complete. Residential B & E's down 50% over same period last year. Rape Prevention (upon request) Block Parents Commercial program. Personal communication by RCMP member Utilized Surrey trailer
INNOVATIONS:	Langley hosted 2nd Fraser Valley CPU conference. RCMP - municipality working currently on land-use contracts RCMP consulted (after installation) on arson and alarm system for local schools

MUNICIPALITY:	Port Moody Police Department 22 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Thomason and Cst. Lylack
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission
PROGRAMS:	Rape Prevention Program (17-minute show and 17-minute talk) - utilizes film Lady Beware School liaison program Grades 1 through Junior High (8 years' continuity in this program) Block Parents program Bike and pedestrian safety Neighbourhood Watch: front desk style Operation Identification. Community associations are only now just coming forward re Neighbourhood Watch meetings 70% neighbourhood must be in NW program before NW sign goes up
INNOVATIONS:	H.A. Roberts (development company) approached CPU regarding street lighting in new subdivision

MUNICIPALITY:	New Westminster Police Department	86 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. A.J. Hulme - Community Services Unit	

FINANCING:

B.C. Police Commission $4,720.71
N.W. Police Benevolent Ass'n. $266.
Gyro Club $1,000.
N.W. School Board $1,100.
Century House Citizens Ass'n. $340.
McLennan Motors $1,500.
Gestaldo Tailors $500.
Kiwanis $255.+$570.
N.W. Credit Union $255.
Wolstencroft Agencies $400.
Rotary $191.+$360.
Lions $236.

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch: full-blown community meeting program - with uniformed members in attendance, at least one of whom was a "zone" officer working regularly in the neighbourhood

Protection for women

Senior Power

Block Parent program

Policemen in the school

Community policing course

National Police Week

INNOVATIONS:

Coming out of preparation stage soon: Vandalism, firearm safety and instruction, cycling proficiency, well-packaged programs

MUNICIPALITY:	Oak Bay Police Department	23 men
PERSONNEL:	Sgt. Moyes (Co-ordinator)	
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Kiwanis Club Oak Bay Police Association	
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch - 1st six months 1977 only 10 B & E's in NW program homes. Approximately 600 homes in program area. Host at NW community meeting is in charge - NW on request basis only Store security program.	
INNOVATIONS:	Notice of NW meeting and program sent out with water bill	

MUNICIPALITY:	Victoria Police Department	140 members
PERSONNEL:	Sgt. Maybin, part time CPU/youth detail	
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission	
PROGRAMS:	Police Week Mall display at Hillside Mall Neighbourhood Watch - 16 patrol members on NW program: on request basis Rape program: uses Lady Beware film. Question and answer session with Karen Pound, a female constable from Victoria Police Department Commercial security program for banks School liaison: one officer assigned full time	
INNOVATIONS:	Sgt. Maybin sees need for NW on construction sites	

MUNICIPALITY:	Saanich Police Department 110 men
PERSONNEL:	Sgt. Nixon + 7 Constables + 2 full time, secretary and stenographer
FINANCING:	$200,000. Saanich Police budget commitment (salaries and capital assets) B.C. Police Commission
PROGRAMS:	School liaison: 4 men assigned full time (discussions on rape prevention, child molesting, guns, explosives) Block Parents (now at screening stage) Neighbourhood Watch: target for completion 3 years for whole municipality Business security: 1 man full time CP trailer NW statistics: approx. 26,000 homes approx. 4,000 in program First 6 months 77,700 total B & E's in Saanich, only 10 in NW homes
INNOVATIONS:	Excellent media co-operation Excellent municipal planning branch co-operation, with Engineering and Traffic Safety Committee Input to Fun City amusement park planning NW does not rely on service club manpower 2 donated cars; 6 leased cars in CPU

MUNICIPALITY:	Colwood R.C.M.P.	41 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Don Brown	
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission	

PROGRAMS:

NW: going for small meeting participation. So far, no B & E's in NW homes - NW going 2.5 years

Protection of women program in high schools: Uses Lady Beware and Rape: A Preventive Inquiry

Business security program

Trailer park security

No need for Block Parents at this time

INNOVATIONS:

Colwood is unorganized area: excellent opportunity for RCMP to get involved in formulation of first municipal by-laws

Boating security program at marinas, summer of 1977

Oldest CPU in B.C. Longest running community programs

MUNICIPALITY:	Chemainus R.C.M.P. 5 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. R.C. Kilden / 15 hours per week on NW
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Local service clubs donate Neighbourhood Watch + Target for Terror (Kinsmen Club)
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: approx. 1,000 residences in area, of which approx. 900 in program at this time So far, 2 S.I.N. marked items taken in 1 B & E of program house. Working program on a house to house basis. Excellent community contact R.C.M.P. sponsored hockey team + Little League team Bike rodeo. So far, 25 bikes returned because of this program No call for Block Parents yet
INNOVATIONS:	Excellent Bike Rodeo program. Kinsmen donate flags, decals and labour to assist RCMP in this project

MUNICIPALITY:	Lake Cowichan R.C.M.P. 6 men
PERSONNEL:	Sgt. Olfert / Cst. Shane Merriman
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Kiwanis
PROGRAMS:	Business security program Neighbourhood Watch: no B & E's in a program home. Very personal-contact style of program. Maximum RCMP involvement in the program. Approx. 200 homes in the program No need for Block Parents yet School liaison program
INNOVATIONS:	Black light and invisible ink marking used in Operation Identification Optimal member involvement in CP programs

MUNICIPALITY:	Nanaimo R.C.M.P. 72 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Jim Good
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Chamber of Commerce Municipal budget support Kiwanis $500. Jaycees $500. Lions $500. Rotary $500. Local Insurance Agents Ass'n. $500.
PROGRAMS:	Industrial and residential Neighbourhood Watch. Programs implemented in geographic areas. Member delegated from each patrol to speak on the NW topic. 4 talks per week on average. No marked items taken yet from program homes. Since November, 1976, 4% decrease in residential B & E's. Approx. 20,000 homes in area; currently 1/3 are in program. Each school has set up NW surveillance (anti-vandalism) program Alcohol program just starting out Robbery prevention program SAM presentation School Liaison: includes bicycle safety for schools No need yet for Block Parents program
INNOVATIONS:	City paid for 20 NW radio spots RCMP Security Services section helped with planning of new City Hall School NW surveillance program

MUNICIPALITY:	Courtenay RCMP	43 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Don Tonks, Crime Prevention Co-ordinator	
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Kiwanis Lions Club	Local Chrysler dealer donated panel van

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch: Kiwanis supervising
engraver loan, NW meetings and over-the-counter program

Anti-ski theft
Fraud Alert
Business protection seminars at North Island College
Adult Education programs
Bike safety rodeo
Mock trial
Impaired Drivers lectures
Defensive Driving lectures
Rape Prevention
Senior Citizen Drug Abuse program
Boat Safety program
Marine NW program

No Block Parents yet
Police week display

INNOVATIONS:

2nd oldest CPU in B.C. (after Colwood)

Many well-documented, well-packaged community programs

MUNICIPALITY:	Campbell River R.C.M.P. 44 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Sandy Baldwin
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Solicitor General's Department Jaycees bought NW film Kiwanis
PROGRAMS:	School liaison: from kindergarten to Senior Secondary. Covers bike safety, guns, gocarts, skateboards, drugs, shoplifting, civil rights lecture for grades 5, 6 and 7. Marine section, Traffic and fingerprint section also lecture to schools. Also mock trial in schools. Neighbourhood Watch for 1 year now. Each platoon works a specific area. Six Solicitor General summer students + 1 law student constable No Block Parents yet Rape Protection program on request
INNOVATIONS:	Very well-developed school liaison program

MUNICIPALITY:	Port Alberni R.C.M.P.	43 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Fox	
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Rotary Solicitor General's Department	
PROGRAMS:	School liaison Neighbourhood Watch: each shift has one man on NW program Bike rodeo Marine Operation Identification in Bamfield and Port Alberni Liquor outlets inspection program	
INNOVATIONS:	New liquor outlet inspection program. Cpl. and senior constable involved in this project.	

MUNICIPALITY:	Mission R.C.M.P.	23 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Dave Shakespeare	
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Kinsmen	
PROGRAMS:	Block Parents: over 500 BP's in Mission area! Patrol member delivers sign to B.P. Neighbourhood Watch School Liaison: 1 member/school in the district. Each member gives 3 hours a month of unstructured time. Bike safety + police dog demonstration in Elementary Schools. Also Junior High School Liaison involving vandalism, shoplifting and alcoholism	
INNOVATIONS:	Agassiz Mountain Prison is painting NW and Block Parents signs Booklet made up and co-ordinated with TV spots to start Block Parents Workshop with PTA and all school principals on school liaison S/Sgt. on Mission Safety Council Indian Friendship Centre in Mission	

MUNICIPALITY:	Hope R.C.M.P. 22 men
PERSONNEL:	Cpl. Gash
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Rotary
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: Rotary manpower being utilized for door-to-door campaign. R.C.M.P. member and auxiliary then check to see if goods are properly marked Liquor outlet checks: policing the management to police the patrons Transient - check program
INNOVATIONS:	Very personal NW program. Excellent RCMP contact with community, utilizing RCMP auxiliaries

MUNICIPALITY:	Kamloops R.C.M.P.	85-90 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Rogalski and Cst. Pozak	

FINANCING:

B.C. Police Commission
City Council - $3,000/year
Weyerhaeuser Industries: $400.
Merritt RCMP - $1,500. for film library
Kamloops Band: $400. for Native Policing Project
Federal Solicitor General's Department

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch: approx. 600 homes in program. 5-7 project until completion
Block Parents
Rape Prevention
Fraud seminars
Shoplifting seminars
Bank robbery seminars
Native Policing Project

INNOVATIONS:

- Every approved business licence goes to CPU office and they respond by sending out an emergency response card
- Film library being set up

MUNICIPALITY:	Logan Lake RCMP 2 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Cardy and Cpl. Boh
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: excellent small community program Business property check list School liaison up to Grade 8. Topics cover bike safety, shoplifting, history of R.C.M.P. CB liaison with local club Foot patrol in Logan Lake Mall
INNOVATIONS:	Sent out NW materials in local paper: Cst. Cardy a member of Recreation Commission

MUNICIPALITY: Vernon R.C.M.P. 43 men

PERSONNEL:

Cst. Ed Hill - Police-Community Relations Office

FINANCING:

B.C. Police Commission
Legion donated panel van
Municipal budget: $30./month

PROGRAMS:

Foot patrols in beer parlour section of Vernon
Police Week
Bike Identification
Veto - vandalism
Neighbourhood Watch: neighbourhood meeting style
Seminar with Kelowna RCMP for businessmen
Trident CB program
Ski Identification
Impaired Driving seminars
Lady Beware: Rape prevention
Warning to tourists
Drug Presentation
Operation Think-It
Armed Robbery Seminar
Mock Trial program

INNOVATIONS:

Mock Trial program

Foot Patrol in CPU
Architectural programming with new Chamber of Commerce Building

MUNICIPALITY:	Penticton R.C.M.P. 37 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Gary Buss + Cst. Ed Kitzul
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Municipality paid for advertising CPU display and incidentals for donated van (e.g. tax, licence, insurance, gas) School District #15: Bike Film Soroptimists: $200. Lions Club: $7,000. van Kiwanis: $3,000. Gyro: Smoky control CB - Gyro Club base unit
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: city divided into 21 zones Block Parents CB "Smoky control" Veto vandalism Shoplifters beware Police week Foot patrols by CPU Rape Prevention School liaison Security checks on businesses
INNOVATIONS:	CKOK: $2,500. free advertising donated During police week CKOK van "Mountie of the Hour" program where members were introduced on radio. Some members read news and sports as well. Recruiting + auxiliaries also handled through CPU

MUNICIPALITY:	100 Mile House R.C.M.P. 15 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Staden / 50% on CPU as of September 1977
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: So far NO B & E's in NW program houses Range Patrol CB program under way School liaison
INNOVATIONS:	Range Patrol program package available here Excellent community organization approach to Range Patrol

MUNICIPALITY:	Williams Lake R.C.M.P. 34 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Rick Steele - Police-Community Relations unit
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Lions: $300. + Ford Pinto donated Kiwanis: $180. F.S.+S. - bought projector Kinsmen: $450.
PROGRAMS:	School liaison package developed here Lady Beware Ride along program for students Neighbourhood Watch: City-wide program - 150 homes in program - NO B & E's so far Security for business program Native Liaison program Detachment Disaster Plan co-ordinated by CPU
INNOVATIONS:	Excellent school liaison speaking package Film library (5 so far) starting here Native Liaison program: much improved police-Indian community relations Recruiting handled by CPU here

MUNICIPALITY:	Quesnel R.C.M.P. 26 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Knudson
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Legion Lions Kinsmen Local CB Club paid for installation of base station in Detachment
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: so far no SIN number-marked items have been taken from a program home: approx. 400 homes in program so far Liquor outlet inspections School Liaison Highway Patrol lectures Police Week Anti-ski Theft CB base station in Detachment office Bike Identification program Native Liaison
INNOVATIONS:	Excellent Trade Union Liaison CB program well established Liquor outlet inspections

MUNICIPALITY:	Prince George R.C.M.P. approx. 111 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Ogilvie - Community Relations and Crime Prevention
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Rotary Club

PROGRAMS:

Neighbourhood Watch: program soon to be under way
Bike Identification program (Safety Rodeo)
Step Lightly Program
Police Week
School Liaison
Rape Prevention: on a request basis
Detachment Tours (5 or 6/day)
Self-Defence Program
Business Security Presentations
Traffic Safety Tips in press
Shoplifting Prevention program in formative stages
Police Counsellor Program: getting under way
Drug film presentation
Detachment Film Library (5 films)
CB program: in formative stages
Anti-ski Theft

INNOVATIONS:

All programs to come under NW logo. Excellent standardization.

MUNICIPALITY:	Terrace R.C.M.P. 31 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Yorke - P.C.R./C.P.U.
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Municipality bought film equipment from $2,000. municipal budget for CPU
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch on a city-wide basis Bike registration program (in liaison with School Board) Business security program CB program: in preparatory stage Liquor outlet and inspection program Alcohol and drug program getting under way
INNOVATIONS:	'Alcohol problem' programs getting under way Municipal budget assistance

MUNICIPALITY:	Prince Rupert R.C.M.P. 35 men
PERSONNEL:	Cst. Hadley
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission Kiwanis support NW
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: city-wide program. Free press and radio coverage Auxiliary members are running this program. 3 men on regular basis. No SIN number marked item has been taken from an NW program home Business partners seminar soon to start here Cpl. in charge (School Liaison) (Rape Protection) Watch organized. One meeting at school per week. (Traffic Safety) Bike Rodeo
INNOVATIONS:	16 free 30-second ads prepared for NW by local radio station Watch-run school liaison program 2 auxiliaries attended Surrey RCMP to study NW program in action before Prince Rupert implemented their program

MUNICIPALITY:	Masset RCMP — 6 men
PERSONNEL:	Sgt. Hart
FINANCING:	B.C. Police Commission
PROGRAMS:	Neighbourhood Watch: organizational stage. Some Operation Identification work complete. School liaison program
INNOVATIONS:	

MUNICIPALITY:	Queen Charlotte City R.C.M.P. 3 men
PERSONNEL:	Cpl. Clay Thompson
FINANCING:	Federal Participaction Financing Lions Club
PROGRAMS:	RCMP Participaction Park project. A non-competitive sports field C.B. utilized (ch. 11) for contact with fishing community School liaison program
INNOVATIONS:	Participaction Park program. One of a kind in B.C.